KANSAS AGITATOR

W. O. CHAMPE, Editor and Publisher.

GARNETT, - - - - - KANSAS.

AN excellent feature of the army appropriation bill passed by congress is the provision for the enlistment of (at least) two thousand Indians. It is the belief of Secretary Proctor, General Schofield and other veteran army officers that this step will effectually insure the country against any more Indian wars.

BY the death of Colonel N. S. Goss, the state of Kansas has lost one of its brainiest and most useful citizens. The last years of his life have been devoted to the collection and preservation in imperishable condition the birds of Kansas and the western states. The collection at the state house shows the intelligence and assiduity with which he pursued his task.

A CORONER'S jury held the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad responsible for the Harlem river tunnel disaster, where a number of persons lost their lives, and warrants for their arrests were issued. Chauncy M. Depew happens to be one of the directors, and gave $25,000 bonds for his appearance for trial. Cornelius Vanderbilt went on his bond for that amount.

P. T. SHERMAN, son of the late general, wrote a letter the other day to the Sherman statue fund of New York City, stating that his father had left the family well provided for, and asked them to rescind their resolution that any surplus of the fund should be given to the Sherman family. The committee rescinded their action. The son has the spirit of the father and does not care to become a mendicant.

M. LUDOVIC DURAND, a Parisan sculptor of note, wants to erect a collossal statue of Columbus at the Columbia Fair. The figure to stand astride of two light houses surmounted by two globes. The two light houses to represent the two continents—Europe and America. The cost is estimated at $100,000. The idea is not altogether new, being paterned after the Collossals at Rhodes, one of the ancient "seven wonders of the world."

THE bill prohibiting aliens from owning lands tn Kansas is now a law of the state. It provides that all alien owners must sell their land within five years or become citizens of the United States. In case they fail to do either their lands will be sold, and after payment of costs, the proceeds will be deposited in the state treasury subject to the order of alien owners. The large amount of land this law will put on the market will be astonishing to those who have not given the matter much attention. One man alone, Lord Scully, owns about 64,000 acres of land in Kansas.

THE sight of a man forcing a lady pedestrian into a carriage, carrying her to his house, barricading the place against her friends who follow to rescue her, and who are prevented from doing so by the "chief constable" is something seen a few days ago in great "London Town." Thanks to a newer and better civilization and more equitable and less arbitrary laws, it could never be witnessed in any city in free America. Here, it would be as rediculous for a man to forceably capture and detain a woman whom he might claim to be his wife, as for a woman to abduct and imprison in her boudoir some man whom she might lay claim to as being her husband, In this country a woman as well as a man may choose her company.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

There are thousands of men who go to church and pray that "this earth may be as the kingdom of heaven," yet they would deny the workingmen a voice in making the laws of the country.—National Reformer.

Had the independents been one half as revolutionary in their actions as the republicans and democrats of Nebraska, there would have been an appeal to arms, and bloodshed would have resulted. The masses are taking dangerous lessons from the old party anarchists. Beware, lest you tempt them to put their lessons into practice.—Ex.

The farmer members-elect to the next congress are as wide-awake a lot of fellows as can be found in the whole crowd. They are actively engaged in informing themselves as to their public duties, and are looking out for the interests of the people who elected them and of the alliance party. Politicians who pick them up for verdants will find themselves mistaken.—Commercial Gazette.

If the loaning of money upon the products of the farm and upon real estate is class legislation of such a nature as to provoke the most unfriendly criticisms from party leaders, why have they not been as free to denounce the system of loaning money to national banks, free of interest, upon government bonds as security, the issuing of silver certificates on silver deposits and ware-house certificates on whisky in bond?—National Reformer.

The much needed reform of electing United States senators by a direct vote of the people is becoming more popular and rapidly growing in favor with the great industrial masses. At least five state legislatures have passed resolutions demanding such a change in the constiution as will require such elections of United States Senators. This is encouraging. Let the good work go on. It is only a question of time when the pressure in its favor will force congress to adopt such a constitutional amendment.—Kansas Farmer.

The bold threat now is if legislation shall interfere with the power of corporations to greedily sap the life blood of the people, that the few employed at starvation prices, will be denied the privilege of working even for a pittance. If it has to come to that let it come now. Let the laws be just, but if favoring is necessary it must favor the multitude and not the few. Then prosperity will hail industry, and those who now tramp the country in enforced idleness will find remunerative employment.—St. John, (Ks.) Capital.

A couple of industrious fleas named Owens and Duncan that infested the labor movement in Chicago until they became a stench in the nostrils of honest workingmen, transferred their base of operations to Kansas City where as usual, they compel everyone to scratch who comes in contact with them. Owens has just been expelled form the Trades Council of that city, and Duncan is cutting up in a style that is quite familiar to those who knew him in Chicago, where he was very generally regarded as a sort of cheap detective. We advise our friends in Kansas City to give these two ducks a very wide berth. Owens is little better than a scoundrel, and Duncan, well Duncan may be a little worse than Owens, but not much.—Rights of Labor.

The confederation of industrial organizationss, lately organized for the purpose of confederating all organizations of producers willing to co-operate in securing the reform in legislation now being demanded by the necessities of the great producing classes of this country, in making rapid progress. President Ben Terrell extends an invitation to each and every industrial organization willing to co-operate to secure such ends to communicate such facts to Secretary John W. Hayes, No. 814 Broad street, Philadelphia, at as early a date as possible, in order that such organization may have due notice and full representation at a meeting of the executive board, to be held some time during the coming summer for the purpose of selecting place for the convention to be held in February, 1892, and fixing the basis of representation. —Kansas Farmer.

The man is a fool or knave, take your choice, who thinks that millions of people will be content to live in enforced idleness, or accept only a pittance when they work, and let a few people lead lives that shame the splendor of kings.—Nonconformist.

Speaker Reed with his tyrannies have gone. The old sixteen "free states" from Maine to Iowa, in the going out days of the Whig party, which antedated the present republican party and which forty years ago was managed by the slavery propaganda, even as is the republican party of this day by the organized corporate monopolists in the old and in the new world, have thrown off the oppressive party shackles in 1890 and 1891, even as they did a generation ago. These sixteen states, with the later children of freedom—Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska—have 201 representatives in congress, and the republicans having 71 per cent of them in the fifty-first congress, will have 36 per cent in the fifty-second congress. Was ever a national administration in two short years more thoroughly repudiated by any one people?—Kansas Farmer.

We run our eye over a multitude of people, 65,000,000, graduates of our free schools, readers of newspapers and magazines, who spew Ingalls out of their mouths when he says that purity in polities is an irridescent dream, and that the decalogue and the golden rule have no rela ion to public life. These men are the bone and sinew, the brain and heart of the country. They earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, maintain our industries, believe in honesty and fair dealing, regard public office as a public trust, demand legislation for the good of the whole and are proud of the great commonwealth of which they are citizens. You can trust that multitude. They know what they are about. They may be slow but they are sure. We fall back on them as the tired man throws himself on his couch. The republican party may plot and conspire. It may rave and rage, steal, cheat and lie. The democratic party in its turn may become corrupt and venal. The people can get along with either party. They are their own masters and masters of the government. So long as their heads are clear we are safe; and at the present moment, with a rotten party in power, we can boldly turn to the so-called common people and still feel that our future is secure. —New York Herald.

A Brace of Scotch Stories.

They have taken the Thistle back home and there are "sair hairts to-day, mon, in Scotland." But the honest bawbees lost on the boat will come back in some form. It takes a good deal to cheat a Scotchman out of the bawbee when he sees it, and America will pay it all back to him yet. The two old Scotchmen at the kirk, too strict in their religious faith to break the Lord's Day by doing business, were still able to get around the difficulty.

"I wis lookin' at that calf o' yours this mornin' as I cam' by to the kirk."

"Hoot, mon, it's the Sawbath day. We manna talk aboot calfs on the Sawba h."

"Weel, supposin' it wis Monday—"

"Ou, ay, supposin' it wis Monday, whit wid ye gie me fur the calf?"

You will find Scotchmen where you'll find anybody. Of course everybody knows that. They tell a story of a Scotchman who died and went to Heaven. St. Peter opened the gate, and he saw the streets paved with gold and the mansions in the skies.

"What do you think of it?" asked St. Peter.

"Weel, I'm a stranger here an' I dinna ken if I've ony richt tae criticize, but I'm thinkin' a' this is fair extravagance."

NEWS NOTES

George W. Moss, the wife murderer, will be hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 26.

A bill appropriating $15,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair was killed by the South Dakota legislature.

J. Edwards Simmons, president of the fourth national bank, has been appointed receiver of the American loan and trust company.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin predicts that the wool clip the coming season will be 5,000,000 pounds short of what it was last year.

William H. Crawford, who is to hang March 14 at Decatur, Ill., for the murder of Mrs. Colonel Mathias, will make a written confession to be published after his death.

Warrants were issued for all the officers and directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, who have been held responsible for the recent Harlem river tunnel disaster at New York by the coroner's jury.

Cruiser No. 13.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The navy department to-day issued an advertisement inviting proposals for the construction of the protected steel cruiser of 7,300 tons displacement specially provided for in the naval appropriation act of March 2, 1891. The time fixed for the opening of such proposals is Monday, June 1st next. The vessel is designated as cruiser No. 13. All material used in its construction, including en-

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ©

Seventy Lives Known to be Lost in the British Blizzard.

London, March 16.—Following the blizzard a severe frost has set in all over England, greatly hindering the clearing of the railroad lines. Cornwall continues isolated from the rest of England. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on that coast and at Lands End a number of people have been frozen to death.

A foreign steamship was wrecked near Dartmouth. All of the crew and passengers were drowned. The British ship Dryad has also been wrecked and her crew, consisting of twenty-four men and officers, drowned. The Dryad was an iron vessel of 1,035 tons burden. Among the schooners lost were the Lunesdale, and four of her crew drowned; the schooner Lizzie Ellen, two of her crew drowned. It is known that at least seventy lives have been lost off the coast during the blizzard and in addition at least ten men perished from cold and exposure after reaching the shore.

The severity of the storm and the difficulty of restoring the lines of communication to their usual state of usefulness may be judged from the fact that an express train which left Plymouth on Monday is still blocked up near the Brent river. The passengers are suffering severely from exposure.

The loss to farm stock is enormous and will entail much suffering among the farmers, who have already lost considerable money by the terrible weather experienced at the end of last year.

Half Bird, Half Fish.

Count Joachim Pfoll, the German African explorer, gives the following account of a mysterious creature seen on the coast of tha Ulanga district: "We often saw an animal in the water which we first believed to be a serpent, from its movements, and from the fact that now and then it appeared on the surface for a few seconds. Once, when we shot at it, we were surprised to see it rise out of the water and fly away. Afterward we succeeded in obtaining one of the curious creatures. It was about the size of a large tame duck, with black plumage and a metallic luster. On its wings we noticed a few very light yellow feathers. The neck was very long and thin, and ended in long, pointed beak, at the edge of which were two rows of sharp teeth. At first sight no head is visible, and the neck appeared to end only in a beak. The whole body of the bird is under water while swimming, only the long neck being seen. If it was frightened it disappeared altogether under the water, or flew rapidly away. Another peculiarity we noticed was that when the bird had left the water it lay down on a bush with outstretched wings to get dry. The flesh of this creature has an unpleasant oily flavor."

Agent of Steamship Line (to complaining passenger): Sir, you are a regular crank! I shall give you a wide berth hereafter! Passenger: Well, that's just what I want.—Columbia Spectator.